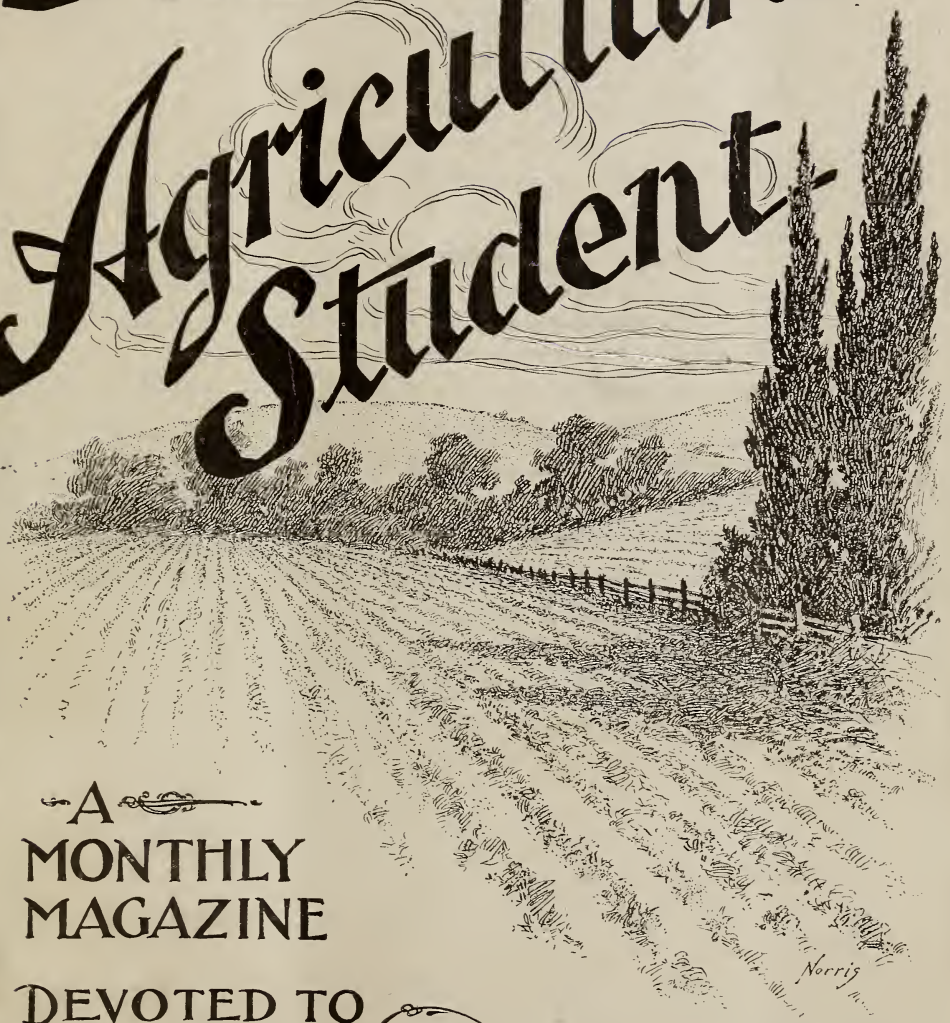


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From Sec'y Amer. Hampshire Swine Record Ass'n.
"I write to say that I have been a free user of Sal-Vet ever since its introduction and find that it is a perfect worm exterminator. I feed Sal-Vet as I would salt and it positively does all that you claim for it. There is nothing within my knowledge as good and reliable or as cheap. It expels worms and puts stock in fine condition." E. C. STONE, Peoria, Ill.
Send No Money—Simply Send Coupon If you could open and read the letters I get, voicing the appreciation of hundreds of stockmen and farmers—who have taken advantage of my liberal offer, you would not delay a minute in sending me the coupon requesting enough Sal-Vet to feed your stock 60 days, especially when I do it before you pay. Now fill in the coupon, telling how many head of stock you are feeding—mail at once. Sal-Vet costs but one-twelfth of a cent per day for each hog or sheep.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. Ag. S., Cleveland, O.
Prices: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00, 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No order filled for less than 40 lbs.

[42]

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State _____ Sheep _____ Cattle _____ Hogs _____
Ag. St. 10-11

Mr. W. H. Schantz, Hastings, Mich., Supt. of the Sheep Department of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, writes: "For three months, beginning March 1st, have fed all my sheep, hogs and pigs and one of my work horses, that was not in condition, your Sal Vet. The horse has 'rounded to' in splendid shape; my sheep never looked so well at this time of the year, and my hogs and spring pigs are in the best of health—in short, I am well satisfied with results. I have been slow to feed any of the stock foods or medicated foods, thinking that good feeding and ordinary conditions ought to keep stock in good health, but your Sal Vet has certainly improved, in a marked degree, the condition and appearance of my stock.

Yours very truly,

W. H. SCHANTZ, of Michigan State Agricultural Society, Hastings, Mich."

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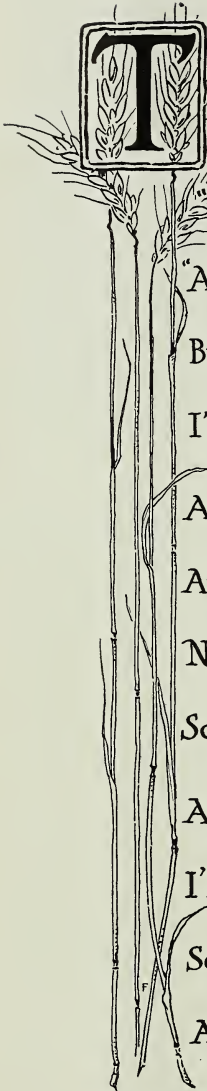


AT OHIO STATE.

Contents

COVER PAGE—Fallow.	Page
FRONTISPIECE—"The Wise Farmer."	
A PLEA FOR THE PURE-BRED FOWL— Prof. Geo. D. Black	89
"OCTOBER"	91
WINTER EGG PRODUCTION— Prof. C. R. Titlow.....	92
"FRUITS OF THE SHORT COURSE"— A. J. Bishop, '15	95
THE UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS— Prof. L. M. Montgomery	96
THE REAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR— C. S. Wheeler, '13.....	98
NORTON STRANGE TOWNSHEND—A Biographical Sketch— L. L. Heller, '12	99
II. OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE—RURAL Y. M. C. A. WORK— C. C. Hatfield	102
THE STATE FAIR JUDGING CONTEST.....	108
EDITORIAL	110
NEWS NOTES	113
ALUMNI	117

THE WISE FARMER



HERE WAS a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise
He knew that if he wanted crops
He'd have to fertilize.

"It's nitrogen that makes things green"
Said this man of active brain;
"And potash makes the good strong straw,
And phosphate plumps the grain.
But it's clearly wrong to waste plant food
On a wet and soggy field;
I'll surely have to put in drains
If I'd increase the yield.

And after I have drained the land
I must plow it deep all over;
And even then I'll not succeed
Unless it will grow clover.
Now acid soils will not produce
A clover sod that's prime;
So if I have a sour soil,
I'll have to put on lime.

And after doing all these things,
To make success more sure,
I'll try my very best to keep
From wasting the manure.
So I'll drain, and lime, and cultivate,
With all that that implies;
And when I've done that thoroughly
I'll manure and fertilize.

THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Vol. XVIII. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OCTOBER, 1911 Number 2

A Plea for the Pure-bred Fowl

PROF. GEO. D. BLACK
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

THE subject of poultry has come to have so large a significance in animal husbandry that the farmer can no longer afford to look upon it as a little side issue to his real business, something merely for women and children to dabble in. He cannot afford to let it go haphazard as it is allowed to do on many of our farms. Poultry may be made a valuable asset on any farm. But it calls for study and intelligent management like any other department of live stock husbandry. And it will be found that poultry, in proportion to the capital invested and the labor expended, yields a greater profit than any other one thing on a farm.

My plea here is for the **pure-bred** fowl. As one goes around in Ohio he is surprised to see, even in those parts where live stock breeding is in a high state of perfection, few flocks that show any taste and skill in their breeding. Occasionally one sees a fairly good flock of White Rocks or Rhode Island Reds or Leghorns. More Barred Rocks are raised, perhaps, than any other kind; but for the most part they are badly mongrelized for the very reason that few farmers have tried to master the problem of Barred Rock mating.

One thing that is distinctly against the pure-bred chicken is the tradition which has come down from time imme-

morial that continual changing and mixing of breeds on the farm promote hardiness and prolificacy. The result, as one sees it in traveling over the country, is a bringing together in our flocks of all colors, sizes, shapes, and habits. This year Rocks are used, and next year Reds, and the next Leghorns, and so on through the whole lot of the breeds. If a farmer's hens are not laying first rate, he is apt to decide that he should infuse new blood into his flock, when the trouble may really be in his method of feeding, or in his having a poor strain of layers. A neighbor of mine, whose flock has a mixture of many breeds, complained to me that he was not getting as many eggs as he had a right to expect from so many hens, and he said he believed he would get Cornish males another season to see if the change would not infuse new laying ability into his birds. I ventured to say to him that the Cornish is not particularly noted for egg production, that it is a first-class market fowl; and then I tried to show him that he was really working toward no substantial result by such a miscellaneous throwing together of blood lines as he had been practicing.

It is not true that the mixture of breeds induces hardiness. No fowl in America has been more closely line-bred (that is, intelligently inbred) than

the Barred Rock as we find it in the yard of the fanciers, and it is one of the most virile, rugged chickens we have; and we find it in its greatest size and beauty, not on the farms, but in the plants devoted to exhibition stock. The mongrel horse is not stronger and more enduring than the pure-bred, and the mongrel cow does not hold the premium for milk production. Why should it be supposed that the mongrel hen surpasses the pure-bred one in egg production? The two-hundred and the two-hundred-and-fifty-egg hen is a modern production, and is the result of the work of specialists who have given much time and labor to the perfecting of breeds. William Cook, the English fancier, spent a lifetime in originating and developing the Orpingtons, and the world is his debtor for a fowl that is unsurpassed in laying and in the quality of its flesh. No indiscriminate, undirected mixing of breeds, as farmers practice it, can possibly produce a rival of the Orpington in egg yield and in market quality. And that is true of the pure Wyandotte and the Houdan and the Rock.

So it may be said with authority that if one is aiming to have a flock of the best layers, he must go to the pure-breds for it. He must keep his flock pure. He cannot improve the Leghorn by crossing it with other breeds.

I have said that outcrossing does not add vigor to the flock. The only exception to that is in case one's birds have been badly mated and wrongly mated and wrongly handled and have degenerated as a result. Then the introduction of new blood may put new life and virility into the whole flock; but one does not need to go out of his breed for this infusion of health and stamina.

Uniformity in size and shape and

color of the carcasses is a desideratum in all offerings of market fowls. As compared with European countries, we are far behind in the production of prime table fowls. We do not study it and work for it so carefully as they do. England, France, and Belgium cater to the most exacting gastronomic demands, and with them it has become a great art. We shall have to come to it finally, and then the farmer with a mongrel flock of all sizes and shapes, and poorly fed and unfinished for the table, will find that he is compelled to take a lower price than his neighbor who has mastered the subject and has an offering for the market that is prime in every respect. Here again the pure-bred fowl alone will meet the demand.

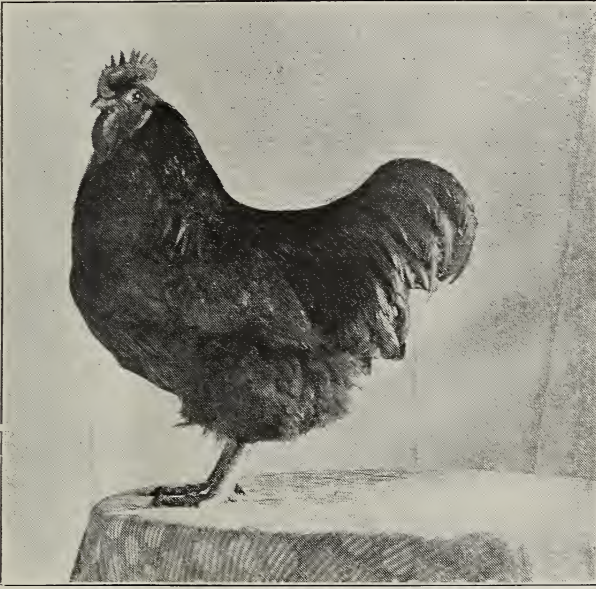
The objection may be urged against mongrels in any kind of live stock on the ground that mongrelism means slovenly ways of thinking and shiftless ways of working. If a man has not studied the laws of breeding, and has not been at pains to be intelligently informed upon the different characteristics and conformations and habits of the various domestic animals on the farm, he must necessarily be contented with any kind of a makeshift. But the man that is thoroughly alive and is using his brain as well as his hands on the farm will not be satisfied to be a mere human drudge. He will want to grasp the problems about him, to know the whys and wherefores of things around him, and thus, not only to make the most of what he has, but to make the most of himself at the same time, which is a good deal more important.

It is a shame to go on raising non-descript chickens merely because one is too indifferent or too mentally inert to have any other kind.

The satisfaction in breeding and

handling the best kind of fowls is a reward that can not be overlooked. It is a real delight to know that one is working for the world beautiful, while at the same time he is serving a higher utility. Tennyson, the poet, was once looking into a sedgy pool full of life and beauty, and he was heard to mur-

mur: "What an imagination God must have." When we use the laws of life and work for exquisite forms and pleasing colors and combinations of colors, we are working with God to fulfill his thought of beauty and to add to the source of the world's joy.



BLACK ORPINGTON COCKEREL.

This bird made the sensational winning of two cups at the Ohio State Association Show at Columbus; the Daily Dispatch cup for the best bird in the show, all breeds and sexes competing; and the Iroquois Hotel cup for the best bird in the American and English classes. Bred and owned by George D. Black, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

October

The bright eyed squirrels, furry, fleet,
A-gleaming go, with pattering feet,
Brown nuts polished by an early frost
On the moss below by the winds are
tossed.

Maple and hickory, ash and oak,
Each has donned a gorgeous cloak.
Red haws gleam the hazel near;
Dry grass waves on the uplands sere.
The year's at rest in the yellow haze
That crowns with gold these royal days.

Winter Egg Production

C. R. TITLOW

Professor Agricultural Extension

IT is natural for hens to lay in the spring and summer, but to have hens produce eggs in winter demands the greatest intelligence, care and good judgment that the poultryman can put into his business. Few poultry raisers have succeeded in producing a large number of eggs in winter. The reason for this is, that there are so many little things which must be taken into consideration to make artificial conditions like the natural conditions of spring and summer. However, the three essential factors in winter egg production are good hens, congenial surroundings, and suitable food.

Good Hens.

It is impossible to pick out any one breed of owls and call it "The winter egg-producing breed." The surroundings, care and food that cause one breed to produce many eggs in winter, may be unsuitable for another breed. More depends upon the way hens have been bred and selected than upon the breed. The farmer who feds steers for beef production, breeds and selects individuals which conform to the type of animals which he considers would make the best feeders. This type is entirely different from the one which a dairyman breeds and selects for his dairy herd. This is as true of hens as of cattle. There is the meat type of hen and the egg type.

The meat type of hens, in a general way, is not unlike the general type of beef cattle. They are blocky, have short necks and backs and are low to the ground. Likewise, in a general way, the egg type is not unlike the dairy cow. They are triangular in three ways, viz: (1) on sides, front to rear;

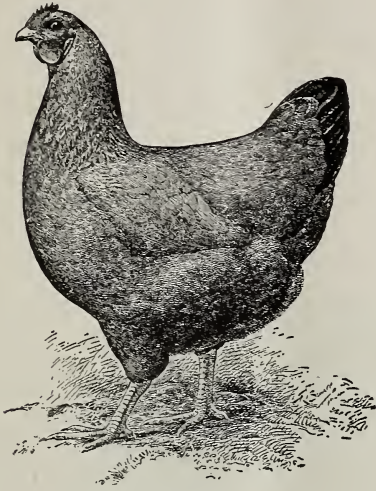
(2) top and bottom, front to rear; (3) base of tail downward; their backs are broad and long, necks of medium length, eyes bright and lustrous. Great laying strains can be produced, if hens of this type are selected from year to year for the breeding pen.

In addition to the selection of a proper type, great improvement may be made in the way of producing a winter-laying strain, by selecting breeding stock from those hens that lay most regularly and frequently during the winter months. These hens should be mated with males whose dam and granddams were great winter layers.

At this season of the year, the fowls that are to be kept during the winter should be selected, and all other fowls should be used as food in the home or put upon the market. It never pays to keep half grown or very old fowls during the winter. They are not only an additional expense, but they hinder the production of laying hens. Well matured pullets and young hens make the best winter layers. Select a type as stated before and notice the actions of the fowl. The laying hen is a busy, nervous fowl. She works and hunts for food all day, is the first off of the roost and the last to go to roost. She is not a rooster.

Another means of determining the laying hen is by examination of the pelvic or "laying bones." These are located at the vent of the fowl. When the hen is not producing eggs or when nature is not preparing her body to produce eggs, these "bones" are very rigid and close together, but when she is about to produce or is producing eggs, they are more pliable and farther

apart. A safe rule is, if but one finger can be placed between these "bones," she is not laying or even going to lay soon, but when two or three fingers can be placed there, she is either laying or



GOOD—

will be laying in a few weeks. This rule is often sold as a great secret, but it is only nature's way of preparing the hen's body for reproduction.

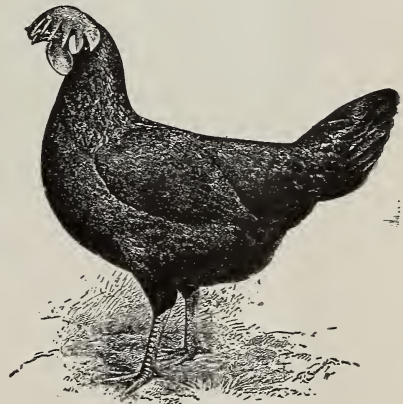
Surroundings.

The surroundings must be congenial. This means that the house must be roomy, have plenty of fresh air, but no drafts, abundance of sunlight, clean nests and roosting places, and a good place to wallow. Unless hens are "happy," no amount of scientific breeding or feeding will induce them to lay during the winter. All surroundings should be such that the hen will feel at home. This is one of the chief reasons why a certain breed of fowls may be large winter egg producers for one person and the same breed be a failure for another.

Feed.

The egg is a manufactured product. It is made from food by a very deli-

cate process of digestion and secretion. A factory cannot make a plow or a pair of shoes unless it is provided with the proper materials from which the finished products are produced. Neither can a hen produce an egg unless she is given the materials that compose fresh eggs. Besides, she must have materials to maintain the body. Fresh eggs are composed of 65.7 per cent. water, 12.2 per cent. ash, 11.4 per cent. protein, 8.9 per cent. fat. She should have a ration of "grains, greens, grubs, and grits." A variety of grains, clover or alfalfa hay and vegetables for the greens, waste meat for the grubs, sharp sand or commercial grit and plenty of clean water. Feed all grains in a deep litter of straw, hay, or wood shavings, so that the hen will be compelled to exercise for several hours in securing her food.

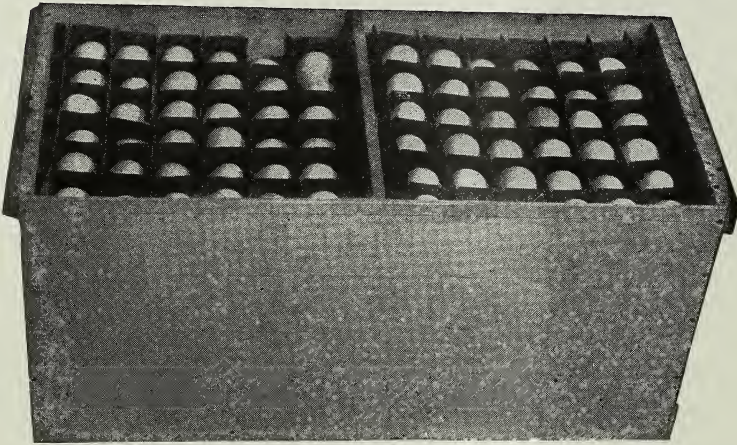


HENS.

Summary.

1. Select hens.
 - (a) from winter-laying strains.
 - (b) Mature pullets and young hens.
 - (c) Having a triangular shape.
 - (d) Eyes, bright and lustrous.
 - (e) Back, long and broad.
 - (f) A busy, nervous fowl.

2. Make congenial surroundings.
 - (a) Fresh air.
 - (b) Plenty of sunlight.
 - (c) Comfortable temperature.
 - (d) Cleanliness.
 - (e) Dust wallow.
 - (f) "Happy atmosphere."
3. Feeds.
 - (a) Variety of grains.
 - (b) Clover hay, cut fine.
 - (c) Meat or cracklings.
 - (d) Sharp grit.
 - (e) Plenty of clean, lukewarm water.
4. Compel the hens to exercise.



WELL PACKED—HALF SOLD.

To see our Father's hand once more
Reverse for us the plenteous horn
Of autumn, filled and running o'er
With fruit, and flower, and golden
corn! —Whittier.

Fruits of the Short Course

A. J. BISHOP

Class '15, Winter Course '11

THE eight weeks' Winter Course in Agriculture is designed to meet the demands of those young men on Ohio farms who are, or think they are, unable to attend school nine months during the college year, but desire to keep in touch with modern thoughts and practices.

This course teaches the student to observe the purpose of things he sees in daily life. He learns to follow certain practices, not merely because it is a custom, but endeavors to pry into the matter and search out for himself the reason why, and how he should proceed, in order to realize the best returns for time and money expended.

In the Animal Husbandry Department he gets a fairly good idea of type, and what points to consider in the choice of an animal. The principles of breeding are ably discussed, and a presentation is made of the various types and breeds of live stock. A study is also made of the proper methods of feeding, and rations are planned which serve as a very useful guide to the feeder desiring greatest returns for food consumed.

In the Farm Management division a study is made of the types of farms, and what things to consider in the purchase of a farm. Problems are taken up, such as farm labor, equipment, advertising methods, rotation of crops, and other factors that increase the income of farms. The advantages and disadvantages of the different methods of farming are pointed out and a simple form of bookkeeping is taught.

Farm Mechanics deal with the mechanism and correct uses of farm machines and gasoline engines. Some

concrete work is done, and silo construction, water supply, and lighting systems are discussed.

The Agronomy instructors dwell upon the varieties, culture, and improvement of American cereals. Students test the moisture content and germinating ability of ears of corn. Grain judging enables them to select better seed and thus protect themselves from this avenue of failure.

Excellent instruction on Dairying, Veterinary Medicine and Horticulture is furnished to those interested in such pursuits.

In Soil Fertility a discussion is made of soils and how to maintain the fertility of them. The use and misuse of commercial fertilizers are given in a very admirable manner. The student learns to regard the manure heap not as one of the evil hindrances of farming, but is taught its value, how to preserve it, and the best methods of applying it to the soil.

The Winter Course Literary Society is a good means of creating strong and lasting friendships.

Another very valuable feature is the four o'clock lecture period. Here one has the opportunity of hearing and becoming acquainted with men of the best authority on agricultural topics.

The student who attends this course for the benefit he is able to obtain is sure to have a desire to return. This is shown by the number of short course men who are now entering longer courses.

Summing it all up, I should say that this course gives a little education, some information, and an immense amount of inspiration.

The Utilization of Surplus Vegetable Products

L. M. MONTGOMERY, M. Sc.
Assistant Professor of Horticulture

THE American people are rapidly coming to the point of strict economy with respect to food products. Each year brings a large increase of population without a corresponding increase of food supplies. Hence, the solution of a perplexing problem devolves upon the present and succeeding generations.

It seems that the solution must be based upon four primary considerations, viz: decreased consumption, increased acreage, increase of production per acre, decrease of waste.

A careful consideration of these propositions reveals the fact that slight hope is offered along two of these lines. We cannot expect to get much satisfaction from the first proposition, decreased consumption, although very many people are subject to it through necessity. Unfortunately, the class that could most easily bear restrictions in this particular is also the one least subject thereto.

The second proposition, increased acreage, likewise offers but slight encouragement. The expanse of free western lands heretofore available for increasing crop acreages is now practically all occupied so far as agricultural pursuits are concerned. A small amount of redeemable abandoned land in the east would add its quota of possible productiveness, but its utilization would not lend material aid in solving the food problem.

But both decrease of waste and increase of production per acre offer encouraging opportunities. There is no doubt but that the production per acre could be materially increased by practical scientific methods.

The use of better varieties, improved methods of culture, and liberal quantities of fertilizers would enormously and profitably increase the amount of vegetable products.

However, we must ultimately come to the proposition of greater economy in the use of crops already available. For the farmer this will consist largely in the better utilization of surplus products such as would otherwise go to waste. The conversion of fallen apples into cider, apple syrup, jelly and apple-butter; the canning of surplus sweet corn, tomatoes, green beans; the making of kraut, pickles of various kinds, are all means of utilization which will be found practical. All such produce can be readily disposed of in adjacent towns and cities at a goodly profit.

This utilization of surplus products becomes economically necessary for three reasons. First, to prevent their absolute loss as food products. Second, to prevent glutted markets and consequent decline in prices of normal products. Third, to obtain the accrued value of the higher priced finished product.

Wilful waste is a crime subject to severe economic penalties inflicted upon the succeeding, if not the current generations. Waste incurred through the lack of a knowledge of better means and methods of utilization is scarcely less criminal, and productive of serious economic disturbances.

The past century in this country may be characterized as one of mighty achievement—the age of big things. The present century is likely to be marked by equal or greater achieve-

ment, but along lines of seeming lesser magnitude—the age of utilization. Indeed, that age has already begun. Large manufacturing enterprises are maintained at a profit chiefly, because of their consideration of the by-pro-

duce and lack of proper distribution. Most frequently the tendency of the producer in such instances is to cut the price of products in order to make a sale. Such a course of procedure can not be carried far without



COMMERCIAL CANNING ON A SMALL SCALE.

ducts. The large packing houses really make their profits from the hides, hoofs, hair and other supposedly waste materials rather than from the actual food products.

A very serious financial loss often comes to the farmer and gardener because of a temporary oversupply of

getting the price below the cost of production.

If, on the other hand, the grower of vegetable products would provide suitable equipment at home for utilizing these surplus products, he would not only help to maintain the price of the

(Continued bottom next page.)

The Real Agricultural Fair

C. S. WHEELER, '13

The modern county fair (in some cases) has become so commercialized and citified that its real objects are overlooked. Accustomed to this sort, I was pleased recently to attend a "Farmers' Fair."

The grounds lay just outside the village on a pretty hillside. Abundant shade was scattered through the natural park, and a big spring provided cool water for the crowds.

The principal building, called "The Hall," contained exhibits of grain, fruit, and women's work. In the center, high on a bank of moss and turf, was a loaded apple tree. The walls and rafters were festooned with ears of corn and bunting. There was nothing to sell and nothing to advertise. Corn, grains, and grasses were banked on one wing, and hundreds of plates of apples on another. The building contained nothing but the products of the farm and the home. The climax of this idea of making it an agricultural, rather than an industrial, exposition,

was reached in the "Farm Displays." These consisted of booths, each containing the products of one farm. There were shown grains, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, and grasses; all of excellent quality. The arrangement included intelligent labeling, and showed untiring patience and care. For the best display a beautiful silver loving cup and fifty dollars in prizes, were offered.

Good specimens of cattle, sheep, and horses could be seen by the husbandmen. Two horse races distracted attention from the real fair. In a large tent the State Experiment Station showed the results of its work in graphic form. This moving school was always crowded with interested questioners. A good local band provided music. No "fake" shows took away hard-earned money. The one thought with all the crowds was, the farm—what it had done and what it could do. Such was the Cummerfield Fair. To emulate it many others might do well.

goods he was unable to sell in their fresh condition, but would also get the benefit of the higher prices paid for first-class canned and home packed goods, which can be thus carried over to periods of lesser supply.

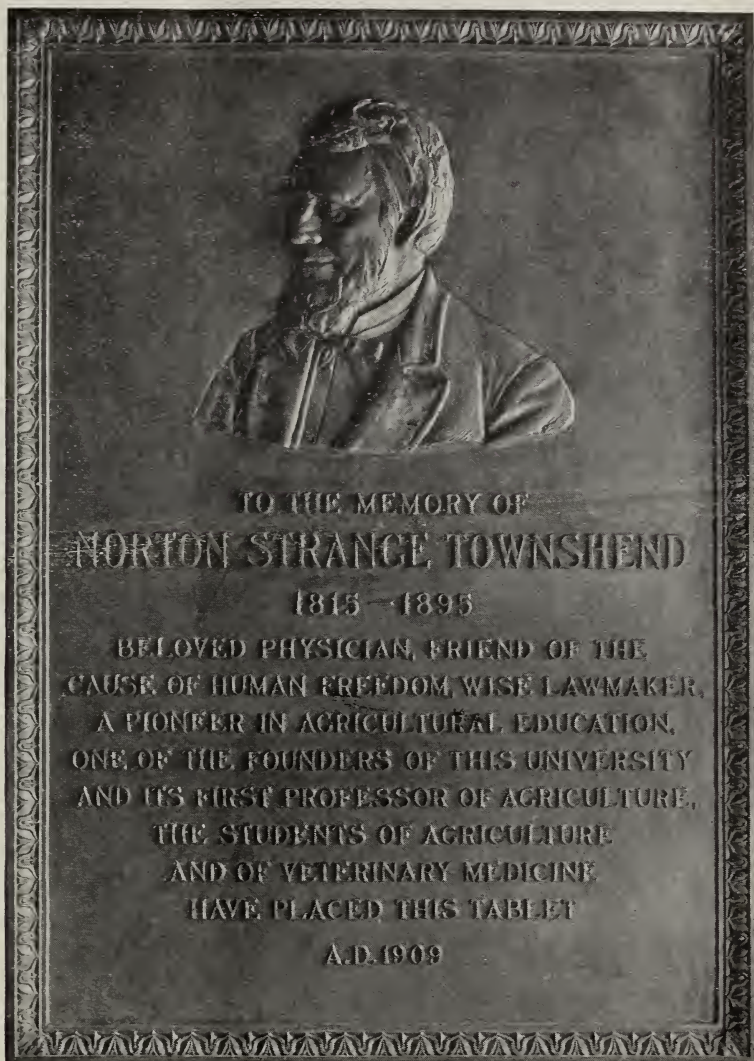
However, we do not wish to imply that it is advisable in all cases to can or otherwise preserve for future disposal, goods which can be profitably marketed in their normal season.

The principal value will accrue from the utilization of products which would

otherwise spoil or be sold in an over-supplied market. Such goods, in order to be disposed of profitably, must be utilized before serious deterioration sets in and must be packed or otherwise preserved in a cleanly manner by methods conducive to high quality. It is in the matter of quality that the home canner finds its principal competitive factor. Goods packed by home equipment are usually of better quality than the factory output, and command a premium in either tin or glass.

Norton Strange Townshend --- Biographical Sketch

L. L. HELLER, '12



THE appearance of an article on the life of Dr. Norton Strange Townshend is especially fitting at this time. The present activity in Agricultural Education warrants it. This activity was initiated half a century ago by the grand old man who forms the subject of this discourse.

It is an easy matter to tabulate the list of Dr. Townshend's achievements, but to give an insight into his personality is a more difficult task. For this part of the article we are especially indebted to Dr. D. S. White, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, who both studied under and taught with

this pioneer of Agricultural Education.

Dr. Townshend was born at Clay Coaton, Northampshire, England, Dec. 25, 1815. His father was a well educated farmer of comfortable means. His mother a well read woman. Until fifteen years of age the son did not attend school to any considerable extent, but was the loving companion of his parents who encouraged his love of good books.

The family emigrated to America in 1830 and settled on a farm in Lorain County, Ohio. We can surmise something of the nature of the country from the fact that several years after arriving, while walking to Cincinnati to the medical college, the young man was followed and chased by wolves. He spent some time in studying at Cincinnati, but later went to New York and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the year 1840. He next spent a year abroad studying in the hospitals of Dublin, Paris, and London. While in Europe he showed his desire to help mankind in another way, namely, by acting as a delegate to a temperance and to an anti-slavery convention in London.

He returned to Ohio the next year and took up the practice of medicine in his home community. He never failed to attend the sick, whether it was man or beast that required his services. As to whether his pay was forthcoming or not did not give him much concern. He never collected a bill and it is said that there is still a small fortune in outstanding accounts in the community where he practiced. An instance of his generosity in service occurred in his later life when he was connected with the University. An outbreak of measles occurred at the old "Mess Hall" and he visited the pa-

tients three or four times daily and would take nothing for his services.

He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1848 on the anti-slavery ticket. Here he secured the repeal of the unjust "Black Laws" and the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate. He became acquainted with Chase while a medical student at Cincinnati. It happened in this way. A slave girl, without a defender, was before the court for rendition to bondage. Chase volunteered to defend her and offered such an eloquent and masterly defense that the young student was greatly interested and made his acquaintance. A life-long friendship resulted.

In 1850 Dr. Townshend was a member of the Constitutional Convention. The present constitution was drafted by that body. This same year he was elected to Congress. Here he showed his absolute fearlessness by debating the slavery question, always taking an active stand in the fight against the monster evil. After his congressional career he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. Here he was instrumental in the establishment of the asylum for feeble-minded youth, which is located in the eastern part of Columbus.

His next and greatest work lay in Agricultural Education. In lifting up his fellow-men, this and the abolition of slavery were his special fields of action. In the winter of 1854, in connection with Professors Dascomb, Fairchild and Newberry, he started the first American Agricultural College. It was held at Oberlin the first year, but was moved afterwards to Cleveland, where it was conducted the two following winters. Lack of support made it necessary to discontinue the course, but Dr. Townshend, as a member of the

State Board of Agriculture, renewed his activities for the advancement of his favorite project. Then came the war and he laid aside this task long enough to help finish that of ridding the country of slavery.

He served through the war as medical inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The great variety of his work did not prevent his being an expert, as we have his own words to the effect, that he could complete the amputation of a limb in three minutes. After the war he acted as committeeman in the wool appraisers' department. The report of this committee was the basis of the wool tariff that went into effect in 1867.

He next served as Professor of Agriculture for one year at the Iowa State Agricultural College. The Merrill Act was passed in 1870. This provided for the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and Dr. Townshend was appointed trustee for

the Ohio College. He soon resigned as trustee and was appointed Professor of Agriculture. To fill this chair required a broad-minded, well-educated man and he was eminently fitted for the position. He has been aptly referred to as the "Star of Existence" of the Agricultural College. He continued as Professor until 1892, when he resigned and was made Professor Emeritus. He died in 1895.

The beautiful building on the campus that bears his name is not his only memorial. Many of our stately campus trees are the result of his thoughtful foresight. The institution in the eastern part of Columbus is a monument to his large-heartedness and broad-minded generosity. But the greatest of all is the reverence with which his memory will be held by the ever increasing body of students, whose intellects have been guided through the channels that he so effectually opened.

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of biographical sketches which we are hoping to place before our readers during the present college year. How often have we been struck with the fact that, in the main, many of us are woefully ignorant of the lives, the

sacrifices, the leading motives of the great minded men who so nobly blazed the way for "The New Agriculture!" It is to fill this void then, that we shall from time to time offer these **Biographical Sketches of the Masters in Agriculture.**

II. Opportunities in Agriculture---Rural Y. M. C. A. Work

CLIFFORD C. HATFIELD

Secretary Ohio Y. M. C. A. State County-Work

THE Country Life Movement has recently come into great prominence and is receiving constant emphasis. The newest and undoubtedly the most important feature that is receiving particular attention among agricultural leaders is that of the character side of country life. It has generally been the impression that the introduction of the most scientific and efficient methods of farming would solve the problem of country life. Since the report of the Country Life Commission, however, the point of contact has shifted somewhat from this idea to that of character building. The recent trend among all the great commercial concerns has been to give closer attention to men-building, in view of the fact that if you make the man right his work will also be right.

President Roosevelt, in presenting the report of the Country Life Commission to Congress, paid the following high compliment to country people:

"The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests elementally our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed and clothe the hungry nations, to supply the city with fresh blood, clean bodies and clear brains that can endure the terrific strain of modern life; we need the development of men in the open country who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of war and its guiding and controlling spirit in time of peace."

This introduction also invited special attention to what the Commission had to say of the country church and of the extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian Association in country communities. Their testimony is as follows:

"There should be a large extension of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association into the rural communities. There is apparently no other way to grip the hearts and lives of the boys and young men of the average country neighborhood. This Association must regard itself as an ally of the church, with a special function and a special field."

The Young Men's Christian Association recognized the need for a Country Life Movement a generation ago, when the first rural work was undertaken in North Carolina. Since that time various experimentations and endeavors have been undertaken until during the past ten years a practical, scientific, efficient program of work has been evolved which is meeting with marked success in 60 organized counties in 20 states and provinces of the United States and Canada. Through 350 town and rural Associations it is influencing the lives of not less than 25,000 boys and young men.

The County Work plan is based upon a federation of activities among the towns, villages and rural communities of a county. The county is the smallest division of the country that governs itself. The county has distinct physical features which form the basis of transportation facilities by rail and water. The natural resources of the coun-

ty frequently exhibit individuality. Its history and traditions form a background which naturally more or less influences the present generation. The social elements and vocational features are factors which enter into the very fibres of the county life.

Recognizing this solidarity of community and county life, the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the development of rural work, secure a County Committee of from 15 to 20 leading representative, Christian men from different sections of the county, sometimes from each township. Then it secures the volunteer financial co-operation of those in the county who are interested in better boyhood and manhood. A County Secretary is employed who serves as an executive officer of the County Committee. No man has too many natural abilities or too much genius or greatness in any way to be a County Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In it the graduate of an Agricultural College will find a broader opportunity for the development of his latent abilities than in almost any other calling in which he may engage.

In the first place, it provides opportunity for a life work in every sense of the word. It offers a chance for a strong man to spend 40 or even the proverbial three-score years in active service. One of our Ohio County Secretaries has now spent 20 years in county work, is at present "40 years young," and is certainly good for 30 years more in this great work. Uncle Robert Deidensall, the founder of State work—the Railroad work, College work, and the County work—is now an enthusiast for County work, though he is past 70 years of age. He has given his life in serving the various departments of the Young Men's Christian

Association, but he insists that if he had another life to live his preference of them all would be the County work. He even goes so far as to say that the County work, with the County Committee and the County Secretary, is the most promising work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In the second place, the County work provides opportunity for the Agricultural College graduate to spend a most abundant and overflowing life of service. The many sided lines of work, with their various activities, bring out latent abilities in a man's character which are apt to lie dormant in the more specialized vocations. The greatest service the County Secretary renders is in the discovery, enlistment and training of local volunteer leaders. This is the serious problem of the development and application of personality. The reaction of personality is a powerful factor in the development of one's life. This close contact with the virile country lads, and the responses they give to the appeals of strong manhood, are a constant source of inspiration, which, if faithfully responded to, constantly push one's life and ideals to higher levels.

This practical work of finding and training leaders for the different Association activities develops generalship. In doing this it is necessary to be able to appeal to men of different interests in order that the all-round work may be thoroughly developed. For the most effective development of the village or rural Association, volunteer workers must be found, some of whom are strong in the development of physical work, others in educational and social work, and others, possibly in connection with a combination of interests, those who can appreciate the needs of the religious life of boys.

The man who has ability and experience along business lines, particularly that of salesmanship, will find ample opportunity for utilizing them. It is certainly a choice opportunity to have the privilege of working with a score of the keenest Christian men of the county who are serving on the Committee. In addition to this, the business management of the work brings a Secretary into occasional touch with the leading men of all the different interests of the county, and the majority of the business and professional men.

The man who "measures up" and shows his ability in the County Secretaryship literally becomes the bishop of the county. Being in such close touch with the boys and young men enables him to render a lasting service to the County Sunday School Association in its efforts to bring boys and young men into a better working relationship in the Sunday Schools. Many of the County Secretaries have been particularly helpful in the County Ministerial Association. The Medina County Ministerial Association was organized by the County Secretary, who was later elected to one of its offices. The Corn Improvement Associations, the Grange, the Farmers' Institute, the Medical Association, the County Teachers' Association, and the County Fair Associations have requested the counsel of County Secretaries, who are recognized as experts in work among boys and in the movements which make for country life betterment.

The man who thinks he is born to lead and desires to serve will find opportunities beyond his fondest hopes in endeavoring to lead the County Committee along pioneer lines of demonstration work, in planning practical co-operative features with the pastors, in uniting with the physicians for better

sanitary conditions, and in securing a more favorable attitude toward the right kind of recreative features for teachers and rural residents.

It is frequently said that organization is easy on account of the novelty of any new movement. It is indeed true that the easy part of county work in most of its activities is that of getting started. The fellow who has endurance and perseverance will show his mettle by sticking to work of this sort and carrying it through to successful completion in spite of the proverbial pessimism of country people, the universal lack of leadership, and the multitude of discouragements that are bound to come from every source. It is indeed a most difficult proposition which must begin in a small way, with a group quietly studying the Bible, until ideals of service begin gradually to develop; other features are then introduced along social, educational and physical lines, which enable country boys to have a thoroughly good time in every respect.

The County Secretary is in reality a volunteer pioneer exponent of rural welfare work. His campaign has as its basic principle the placing of the responsibility for all redemptive features upon the resident forces. It aims to secure the maximum of volunteer workers and the minimum of employed supervision. From the educational standpoint, he can serve, by virtue of his position—so close to the very pulse of the entire life of the county—as a distributing agent for the Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College. Professor Graham has mentioned the increased efficiency of county extension schools as a result of the co-operation of County Secretaries. The practical results of the boys' agricul-

tural contests have been greatly increased in Lake County as a result of the agricultural training of the County Secretary, who has his master's degree from the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin, and has had two years' experience in the Experiment Stations of New York and Indiana. In this same county the Board of Directors in one of the Township Schools has requested the co-operation of the Secretary in securing a medical

tain the conditions in these foreign colonies, and then, by a still hunt in the community, find a man who is willing to give two nights a week in helping these future citizens acquaint themselves with the English language and American patriotism and citizenship ideals. Incidentally, he will see some of the qualities of his own character reproduced in their lives.

The Secretary, in co-operation with his Committee, also helps in a very



AN EXAMPLE OF THE WORK IN OHIO.

examination of the school children. In another case, the Township Superintendent has requested the County Secretary to coach his teachers on plays and games for children at the recess and noon hours.

A County Secretary who is interested in the Americanization of foreign immigrants has ample opportunity for making a real contribution in behalf of these people, many of whom are finding their way into the rural communities. The first step is to ascer-

vital way to utilize the hobbies of well-informed people. This is usually done through a series of practical talks and demonstrations running through the year. A man who knows birds can, in a half hour, get a group of boys enthusiastic about birds, which comes in splendidly after an half hour's Bible study. The following Saturday an identification bird hunt is a great treat. The same thing is true regarding rocks, stars, plants, trees, and in fact all of the good things in God's out-of-

doors, with which even country boys oftentimes are not as well acquainted as they ought to be.

The difficulties of social life in the country are greatly increased by the isolation and monotony of farm life. Even in villages, denominational strife, club jealousies and factional warfare make the introduction of social solidarity extremely hazardous. In both these cases, the County Secretary must be the social general, first in finding his lieutenants among the social lions of the county, and then planning a campaign by which the natural leaders will aid in developing a social life that will be natural and a real expression of country life. He who has it in his heart to help keep some of our best farmer boys on the farm will find in this phase of the work alone, a chance for splendid service in the Country Life Movement.

He who is teaching country boys to play together honestly, and fairly makes men fit to live and work together, has laid one of the deep foundation stones for the organization and co-operation of rural folk. It has been said, and truly so, that farmers will never get together for social, religious or economic purposes until they have learned "team work" in plays and games as boys. The rural schools of every county need a physical work director, and it is possible for the County Secretary to inspire his County Committee and leaders with this ideal. Then together they can plan and execute a program of publicity that will thoroughly educate and arouse the interest of the entire county in behalf of this most needed work. Until this time comes, co-operation must be given to the schools in better organization for the athletic and recreative activities. The greatest service will be rendered

here in introducing higher ideals of fair play and clean sport. The boy who plays fair and square on the gridiron will almost invariably play the same kind of a game later in his business or professional life.

As an ally to the church, with a special field and a special function, the Association cannot ignore the religious life of men and boys. The Agricultural College graduate who has real religion will find that to it, county work makes its strongest challenge for service to farmer boys. It is Bailey, I think, who says that "the country church awaits the departure of lingering saints." This is rather hard on the saints, yet we must confess that in many a village the eternal denominational warfare is still being waged by some of those who linger, as saints or otherwise. The Young Men's Christian Association, since its beginning, has been one of the most powerful factors in the federation of churches. The County Secretary brings men of all denominations together on a common platform of service to boys and men. The work is interdenominational, including men of all churches and those outside the churches. In reality this propaganda provides one of the missing links for church unity. After a group of village or town boys work together for eight or ten years as members of the Young Men's Christian Association, they will be much more inclined to apply trust methods of combination to the rural church problem. This factor is bound to make itself felt in the federating of churches in the next generation.

The great need of the country church today is lay Bible study leaders who can work intelligently and sympathetically with boys. As has been suggested, this is the biggest task and responsibility

that the County Secretary faces. He therefore goes to work in a systematic and persistent manner to find and enlist the men in each community who can do this sort of work. When their co-operation has been secured, the County Secretary then has the pleasure of reviving the student-day habit of burning the midnight oil in order to properly lead these men in their most important task of manhood building among boys.

Need I pause in conclusion, after mentioning the prolific array of opportunities which county work offers the Agricultural College graduate, to indicate somewhat the compensations that come to the life that is spent in helping farmer lads along the road to rural manhood? The genuine joy that comes from the giving of one's life to country boys undoubtedly provides one of the greatest pleasures. There is a satisfaction in seeing the gradual unfolding of a noble character which has been directly or indirectly influenced by one's own life that no amount of gold can buy. It was said in days of old that "the laborer was worthy of his hire." The Young Men's Christian Association does not endeavor to compete with business opportunities in giving financial remuneration. It does, however, provide a comfortable living

for the man who proves himself efficient. From among the successful County Secretaries must come the state, provincial, and international secretaries who will lead the unorganized states of our own country as well as the provinces of Canada. From those who have particular aptitude along educational, physical and religious lines must be secured the specialists who will help mould and direct the activities of these various departments throughout the continent. Requests are already coming for experts to help cope with the rural problems of foreign countries, and men must be found to fill the international secretaryships in the different countries.

This, if you please, is something of the opportunity which the County Secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association offers the graduates from Agricultural Colleges. It is a difficult task. It appeals to the worker on the basis of service. It is a man's job and it will take all of a man to do it. It anticipates a program for an entire generation. A man's whole life can be utilized in the development of it. After all, "the only real satisfaction we have is in doing the things we ought to do, even at a sacrifice." Is not this a life-work program which you should consider.



The State Fair Judging Contest

During the last three years the Ohio State Board of Agriculture has offered a sum of money as prizes in a live stock judging contest at the Ohio State Fair. In the first two years there were really two contests, one for farmers' sons who had received no instruction at an agricultural college and the other for students enrolled in the Ohio Agricultural College. Because of lack of interest in the farmers' sons division, the contest was limited this year to students only. However, an effort will be made to have next year's contest include the two divisions as formerly, a plan having been worked out whereby farmers' sons can be interested in such an annual event.

The recent contest was more satisfactory than the preceding ones. Less trouble was experienced in getting rings of stock and better animals were secured than heretofore. Some plan must be devised, however, by which more interest can be aroused among students in regard to future contests. The number of men availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to work over good animals and get in touch with breeders and fitters of show animals has not been as large as it should have been. At least fifty students should participate in next year's contest and as many as one hundred is not outside the range of what might rightfully be expected. The ability to quickly recognize an animal's good and bad points is fundamental to success in any kind of live stock work, whether it be the breeding, feeding, showing, selling, buying, or using of farm animals. Such ability may be inborn to some extent, but undoubtedly it is largely acquired by practice. Only by constant study and practice can anyone hope to attain

a high degree of skill as a judge, for live stock judging is an art. Therein lies its attractiveness. If judging were made easy by the invention of rule of thumb methods, it would no longer be intensely interesting and live stock production as a business would lose its attractiveness, financially and otherwise.

The contest at the State Fair is not fostered in order that a few men may demonstrate their ability as judges, but for its educational value to all who participate. With this end in view, various breeders and exhibitors, acknowledged as good judges, placed each ring of stock after the contestants had submitted their ratings; and then gave the students their reasons for the placings made.

The last contest was entered by about thirty students. Cattle and sheep were judged on Tuesday and horses and swine on Wednesday. The following rings of animals were judged in the order given, each ring being composed of four animals:

1. Yearling Oxford Rams.
2. Yearling Shropshire Rams.
3. Senior Yearling Hereford Heifers.
4. Yearling Shorthorn Steers.
5. Aged Guernsey Cows.
6. Under Six Months Chester White Boards.
7. Junior Yearling Poland China Sows.

8. Percheron Geldings.
9. Two-Year-Old Belgian Mares.

Following are the names of the ranking men on each kind of stock, together with their grades:

Horses.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. S. R. Guard | 100 |
| 2. R. V. Morrow | 100 |
| 3. M. D. Helser | 90 |

4.	H. C. Hoyt	90
5.	H. R. McAnall	90
6.	R. R. Walker	90
7.	C. S. Wheler	90
(Possible grade, 100.)		

Cattle.

1.	R. R. Walker	130
2.	C. M. Morris	125
3.	V. E. Brubaker	120
4.	L. L. Heller	113
5.	R. P. Dowler	110
(Possible grade, 150.)		

Sheep.

1.	H. Linebaugh	80
2.	V. E. Brubaker	77
3.	R. R. Walker	75
4.	S. R. Guard	73
5.	H. C. Hoyt	73
(Possible grade, 100.)		

Swine.

1.	T. W. Lloyd	87
2.	A. J. Shumaker	84
3.	R. R. Walker	84
4.	A. B. Williams	81
5.	H. McConaughy	77

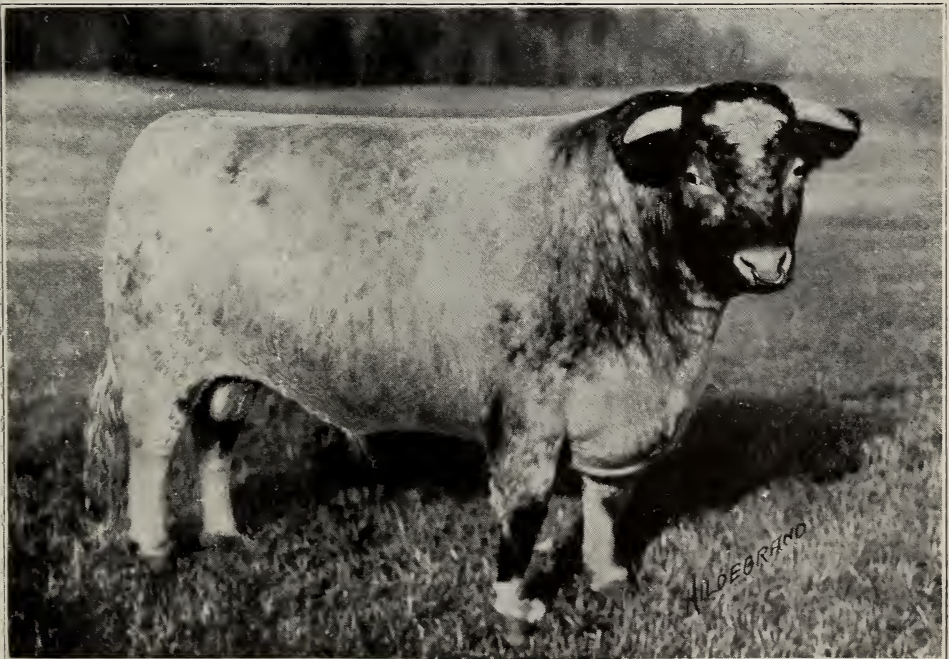
(Possible grade, 100.)

Totals on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

1.	R. R. Walker	379
2.	C. M. Morris	346
3.	S. R. Guard	309
4.	H. C. Hoyt	307
5.	R. V. Morrow	307
6.	T. W. Lloyd	305
7.	M. D. Helser	299
8.	L. L. Heller	298
9.	R. P. Dowler	297
10.	C. S. Wheeler	294

(Possible grade, 450.)

H. W. V.



IMP. VILLAGER, 295884.

One of the Most Famous Shorthorn Sires in America, Owned at Cottage Hill Farm, by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, O.



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B. A. Williams, '13. H. J. Ridge, '13.
J. W. Henceroth, '14. R. W. Jordan, '14.

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COLUMBUS, O., OCT. 15, 1911.

Editorial

October, soul-stirring October! We love thee for the thoughts engendered.

Gay flowers cannot compare with your ripe leafage. The hillsides take on a riot of color. For the passing of the leaves, October prepares a holiday festival. The mighty forest sentinels put on their most dazzling costumes. The ash tree shades to royal purple, the water maples are groves of crimson, the beech and oak assume deep brown. Sweet odors of luscious ripeness laden the breath of the dawn. The warm, yellowish red of the Spys, the rich, golden festoons of the Swars, the deep, dark red of Spitzenburgs, the red of

the McIntosh, how it makes paeons of praise rise in one's heart to behold! How lavish our Provider!

And everywhere, the gentle drop, drop, drop, of the leaf, in gold, in crimson, in purple—the death of the leaves. Yet are not these leaves in death sweeter than in life? Now they carpet the earth, providing rich, warm humus that future seasons may be yet more prolific.

The birds of passage pay us short calls on their way towards the Caribbean and the Amazon. 'Tis well to flit by if a mission we bear.

The sun goes down in gold.

The October evening, 'tis a nocturne without words, a rhythm without end. It needs no moon. October moonlight, how mellow, how bewitching, yet never perfect until seen through the bared limbs of ash or butternut, real trees, with limbs brawny and strong!

The leaves have finished their work, fulfilling their mission, gone on! Man also moves forward!



Co-operation is the "Sesame" which has opened the portals of the new "Golden Age of
CO-OPERATION. Civilization."

Wherever we find true co-operation we find brotherly love, achievement, and a more ideal society. It is on the principle of co-operation that "The Agricultural Student" is dependent for success. We desire to co-operate, we want co-operation. To those who have contributed talent and time and tact in making this issue, we extend sincerest thanks.



There is material in the College of Agriculture for a glee club, an orchestra, a quartette. Are you interested? Well, then interest your neighbor and see that something is started.

With eight hundred ninety-eight students enrolled for the year 1911-12, the

College of Agriculture is far and
898 away the largest College of the

University. A fifty per cent. increase, for each of the past two years! Assuredly a record in which we may portray a pardonable pride. And the end is not yet. It is but the van-guard of the army. The Ohio College has always stood in the front rank of institutions of her kind. The flood of new men to her portals is but an expression of well earned appreciation. The College needs more and better equipment to properly care for the stalwart Buckeye lads headed this way. And the people of Ohio will see to it that that equipment is forthcoming to meet the need of the grandest educational scheme of which Ohio can boost.

Nine hundred strong! Watch us grow! Yes, we get value received, and we'll return it to the commonwealth an hundred fold, in a higher, mightier, happier citizenship.

Watch us grow! Help us grow!

¶ ¶ ¶

The spirit of The New Agriculture is becoming more and more prevalent.

Enthusiasm grows, is
A WHEEL— contagious. If you are
SHOULDERS not an enthusiast, don't
FORWARD! block the front rank,
join the "impedimen-

ta." The largest college on the campus, largest in numbers, largest in spirit, largest in lung capacity, largest in shouting! Is college spirit, Agricultural College spirit, just a little latent now? Let's get down the bellows of enthusiasm and fan it into a flame, a large flame, so that all may see its light.

Why not a glee club? Why not a football team? Why not expend a little time and personal effort in advertising the College of Agriculture, in boost-

ing the Winter Course? Like "the quality of mercy" enthusiasm is twice blest, "it blesses him that gives and him that receives." If some one calls on you to boost your Alma Mater, wade in!

The wheel awaits—shoulders will not be lacking, surely, not out of nine hundred pairs of the cream of Ohio's rural knight errantry.

¶ ¶ ¶

No class of people in all the world should be so happy as the tiller of soil or the herder of

THE COUNTRY flocks. At his dispo-
BEAUTIFUL. sal are all the forces
of a kindly Mother

Nature, his to use, his to mold into "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

And that is just what the rural home and its surrounding should be. The simplest cot may be ensconced in a setting as beautiful and as well adapted as that of the costliest place. A sense of harmony, of the fitness of things, of the adaptation of growing things to picture making—simple, yet how wonderfully effective in transforming the country-side into a panorama of beauty! He who mars the face of God's footstool by tolerating scenes of unsightliness or negligence in the open country should be held accountable to society. In whatever degree, every ruralist can be a landscape gardener, and help to preserve the gladsome beauty of the country-side.

¶ ¶ ¶

C. W. Burkett, '94, '95, Editor of the Orange Judd Publications, was an interested visitor at "The Student" booth at the Ohio State Fair. It will be remembered that it was he who first wielded the editorial quill of "The Agricultural Student," eighteen years ago.

When the Constitutional Convention is called be sure that your influence is felt there, else to

OHIO'S
CONSTITUTION. a democratic one we have no right.

Know who is representing you there, and be sure he knows your views, after you are sure that your views are right. In all the years of Ohio's history, never was a more important event than this one. 'Tis a building for future generations. We must stand for civic righteousness, for moral uplift, for dealing the death-blow to forces of evil and misery. Then may we with clear conscience present the constitution as a heritage to the peoples of the future.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

By the act of matriculation in Ohio State University, and being entrusted

YOUR CONTRACT— with a class-
THE CLASS-CARD. card, we have entered into a solemn and personal contract, each and every one of us. With the great State of Ohio as the party of the first part, and ourselves as the party of the second part, we contract to perform our duties and obligations faithfully and well. We have placed at our disposal the match-

less facilities and equipment of a mighty educational institution. In return for our stewardship the state expects value received—and rightly so. So, student of agriculture, we are duty bound to "make good," to leave no blotch on the fair record of agricultural college scholarship. Furthermore, we must prepare ourselves to carry back the gospel of better farming and higher living and more ideal citizenship to those not so fortunate as are we in their ability to take advantage of the rare opportunities which we are now embracing. Fail we in any phase of our "missionary career" and we have failed just so far in approximating the complete fulfillment of our contracts. Look to it then, that your part of the contract is held wholly inviolate!

¶ ¶ ¶

Question—What became of the Agricultural College football team? A liberal reward to the finder.

¶ ¶ ¶

The County Y. M. C. A. work offers a new and attractive field for the agricultural graduate. It appeals not to mercenary motives, but to one's sterling worth as a man, with a desire to help his brother.

GRANGE GUIDE.

National Grange meets November 15-24, 1911.

National Grange headquarters, Chittenden Hotel.

National Grange meets in A. I. U. Temple.

Public reception November 15, evening, Chamber of Commerce Auditorium.

Seventh Degree, evening, November 16, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Ohio State Grange meets November 13-15.

Ohio State Grange headquarters, Southern Hotel.

Ohio State Grange meets at Chamber of Commerce Auditorium.

Sixth Degree, evening, November 14, Knights of Columbus Hall.

For general information address Mr. O. M. Kile, Townshend Hall, O. S. U., Columbus, Ohio.

(During Grange sessions a bureau of information will be open in Chamber of Commerce Building).

Executive Committee, O. S. G.



NEWS NOTES



THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A capacity audience greeted Pres. Thompson on Wednesday evening, October 11th, when he addressed the society on "The Student's Relation to the Popular Movement in Agriculture." The address will long be remembered by every one present, and each one went away congratulating himself on being privileged to hear it. Dr. Thompson strongly emphasized the personal factor of the man as the chief element to be considered in solving all problems, whether soil fertility or social betterment. Such a man, the student in agriculture, should be preeminently fitted to be.

TOWNSHEND.

Townshend Literary Society held its first meeting of the year September 15. The meeting was called to order by the retiring President, Mr. Gusler, after which the following officers were elected for the fall term: President, M. F. Detrick; Vice President, Virgil Overholt; Secretary, J. W. Henceroth; Treasurer, Lewis L. Heller; Censor, O. H. Pollock; Critic, J. W. Tullas; Chorister, J. A. Taylor; Sergeant-at-arms, Virgil A. Place; Executive Committee, Carl Hirn.

At the annual reception on Oct. 6, the meeting was addressed by Professors Vivian, Plumb, and Graham, and Messrs. Detrick, Guard, and Kile, of the Society. Copious draughts of cider and huge plates of gingerbread combined to make the social hour both joyous and hilarious. Those missing Townshend are missing something doubly worth while in their University career. The membership has already been very greatly increased.

FORESTRY.

The Forestry Society held its first meeting Monday night and the following men were elected to office for this year: A. M. Agler, Chief Forester; J. A. Taylor, Assistant Chief Forester; F. L. Myser, Forest Assistant; Norman Dole, Forest Ranger; Randolph Hellwig, Forest Guard. The program for the evening consisted of short talks by the men who spent the summer in the Forest Service and other forestry work.

SADDLE AND SIRLOIN.

Prof. Marshall was the chief speaker at the September meeting of the Saddle and Sirloin Club. He told of his recent travels through the West while doing some field work for the Tariff Board and discussed the present tariff situation.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing semester: W. E. McCoy, President; Geo. Worman, Vice President; O. H. Pollock, Secretary-Treasurer, and T. A. Rouse, Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Prof. Vivian gave to the Horticultural Society at their regular monthly meeting on Set. 28th, his famous illustrated lecture on "Landscape Gardening and the Farm Home." Prof. Paddock also gave a few choice remarks pertinent to the value of the organization. Certainly no one interested in horticulture can afford to miss the meetings of this Society.

At the business meeting, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Dutton; Vice President, Miss Nixon; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jordan.

FIRST EXTENSION SCHOOL A SUCCESS.

The first Agricultural Extension School held in Ohio this season was held at Athens, September 4 to 9, by the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University. The total attendance for the week was 174, ninety of these being men. Two courses of instruction were given: One in Agriculture for the men and one in Home-Making for the women.

At the close of the School at Athens, resolutions were passed extending a vote of thanks to Superintendent Graham, the Ohio State University, the instructors, and others who had assisted in the work, and strongly favoring sufficient appropriation by the state legislature for the encouragement of such schools. The number of Extension Schools has been greatly reduced by the cut in appropriations made by the last legislature.

The five days' session of the National Farmers' Congress, just closed, marks another step in the progress of Agriculture and Agricultural Education. Distinguished men from all parts of the United States met at the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and at the Ohio State University for the purpose of discussing problems pertaining to the farm and the farmer's education. The Agricultural College took a prominent part in the program. Dr. Thompson spoke before the Convention on two different occasions. Acting Dean Vivian, Professor Plumb, Professor Graham, and Miss Ruth Wardell, each addressed the assemblage on subjects pertinent to agricultural education.

Other prominent speakers were: Governor Harmon, Gifford Pinchot, Willet M. Hayes, G. I. Christie, A. P. Sandles, besides many others of lesser note.

An added local interest was given the sessions by the presence of a large number of Ohio State students, who attended in the capacity of delegates from their various counties.

The "Ohio Students' Cup" was the premium for a special class in the Sheep Show at the Ohio State Fair. The cup goes into the keeping of the alumnus of Ohio State University who owns and shows the best flock of sheep (any breed) of his own breeding. Only those who had been registered in the Agricultural College and who had taken some work in the Animal Husbandry Department were eligible. This year the trophy goes to the custody of L. B. Palmer, of Shady Nook Farm, Pataskala, Ohio. Mr. Palmer graduated from the Ohio State University in 1905 and since then has been the actual head of the W. F. Palmer & Son firm. To this young Animal Husbandman we owe many congratulations for the success which he has already attained in his short career as a constructive Shropshire breeder.

The management of the International Live Stock Show is offering a prize of \$15.00 and another of \$10.00 for the best two essays written by the students of the Ohio Agricultural College to their parents or relatives on this Exposition. The details in connection with this contest will be arranged later and it is hoped that one of the officials of the Exposition will pay a visit to our College and address the students on this subject.

We were glad to hear that G. A. Dix, ex. '11, is showing his Percherons with much success this fall. Last week, at the Marion County fair, he stowed away several blue ribbons.

WORK AND PLAY IN THE FOREST

The work of our forestry men is of a different nature than most people assume. It is a rough out-of-door life, with correspondingly hard work. This necessitates camping out with all of the hardships and pleasures attending thereto. Reconnaissance work and surveying is carried on through swamps, thickets and over mountains. Large areas of forests are patrolled for fires during the dryer seasons. However, there are many hours that these men can call their own.

Game is as plentiful as in the days of the early settlers of Ohio. Streams flow the year 'round. Thus the fishing and hunting lend pleasure to the work. Climbing hills and mountains and sleeping in the open air enlivens it.

The following men spent the summer in forestry work: A. E. Taylor, A. Robb, Malcolm Smythe, R. B. Faxon, Don R. Conrad, J. E. Bishop, C. B. Kirgan, G. W. Rogers, R. E. Trone, E. R. Selby and G. H. Mundhenk. These men were on the various National Forests in California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

J. S. Williams was in a lumber mill in Seattle, V. M. Cummins was in a Tennessee lumber camp, while Don Barricklow was in a camp in West Virginia.

E. R. Pritchard worked for the Forestry Department of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Lytle Hunt and J. G. Bliss were in Michigan, and A. M. Agler in Canada, working for lumber companies.

E. Bardon spent the summer with Davy, the tree doctor, while E. Hough worked in a saw mill in this state.

E. O. Foss was in a summer camp in New Hampshire.

A number of the Agricultural students spent the summer with some of the leading breeders of live stock. R. L. Bailey and S. L. Anderson were at the Anna Dean Farm at Barberton, Ohio. Virgil A. Place was with Miller, the Polled Durham breeder of Peru, Ind. R. B. Stoltz spent the summer in Northwestern Indiana. L. L. Heller was with the Hartman Stock Farm, south of Columbus. J. W. Henceroth spent the summer on the Virginia Park Dairy, Robinson & Robinson, owners, at Wheeling, W. Va.

A new booklet, entitled "For Better Crops," comprising 160 pages, and including contributions by the best authorities in the United States on such important subjects as "Increasing Fertility," "Small Grain Growing," "The Corn Crop," "Alfalfa Culture in America," etc., has just been issued. It is compiled and published by The International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.

Three requests for managers of fruit and vegetable farms have recently been received, salaries ranging from \$50 to \$70 per month.

B. A. Williams has been confined to his room the past week with "La Grippe." We are glad to see he is able be out again.

R. P. Dowler and Frank T. McFarland judged the dairy cattle at the Franklin County Fair.

C. R. George and T. A. Rouse are Assistants in the Animal Husbandry laboratories.

O. M. Kile and T. G. Phillips are Assistants in Agricultural Chemistry.

The trip to be taken by the twenty members of the Saddle and Sirloin Club ranking highest in the State Fair judging contest will be on the calendar for the near future. It is to be given by Mr. W. Kesley Schoepf, of Cincinnati, and will consist of a two-day car-ride over the Ohio Electric. During this time all the important stock farms along the line will be visited. The most interesting feature of the trip will be a stop-over at Sheffield Farm, Glendale, Ohio, owned by Mr. Schoepf, and under the management of Mr. Moist, '08.

The University farm is trying two methods of renewing a poor stand of alfalfa. The first consists in plowing the field and preparing as for wheat; while, in the second plan, the field is simply disced thoroughly with a cut-away disc, and then harrowed. This method leaves many of the old plants. Seeding is done in both cases with a grain drill.

Prof. Plumb has judged dairy cattle at the Bluegrass Fair and the New York and Tennessee State Fairs. At the Bluegrass Fair he passed on the Jerseys. At Syracuse he tied the ribbons on five breeds, the Ayreshires, Brown Swiss, Red Polled, Kerrys, and Dexters. At Nashville he adjudicated among the Jerseys and Holsteins.

Mr. Goetz, who is at present acting as head of the department, owing to the absence of Professor Lazenby, spent the summer on the Kootenai National Forest, in charge of Reconnaissance work.

O. W. Pflueger, Instructor in Forestry, spent the summer in Reconnaissance work on the Trinity National Forest in California.

Prof. Paddock will judge box exhibits at the New England Apple Show, held in Boston during the week of October 23. In November he goes to Denver, Colo., to judge fruit at the National Apple Exposition held there.

Ohio State was quite well represented at the Indiana State Fair by Messrs. Detrick, McLaughlin, Jamison, Gusler, and Guard, who spent the time most pleasantly and profitably in the judging arena with Prof. Marshall.

The Horticultural Department again finds itself unable to furnish a recommendation. This time the call comes from the State College in Washington in the way of a \$1500 job as Assistant Horticulturist.

The Angus bull "Pensioner," sired by Zaire 15th, and out of an imported "Pride" cow, now occupies a stall in the cattle barn. He was recently purchased from Bayard Bros., of Waynesburg, Pa.

Prof. J. M. Cadwallader, last year in the Dairy Department at Ohio State, has accepted a lucrative position in the Dairy Department of the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The National Dairy Show is to be held at Chicago, October 26th to November 4th. Ohio will be represented by a dairy team and by its regular quota of visitors.

Prof. Erf, of the Dairy Department, judged the dairy cattle and dairy products at the Utah State Fair, held at Salt Lake City.

Supt. David M. Fyffe judge the live stock at the Landown Co., Va., Fair, the week after the Ohio State Fair.



ALUMNI



FRANK W. RANE, '91, VISITS THE UNIVERSITY.

Frank W. Rane, who is State Forester of Massachusetts, stopped in Columbus recently. He was on his way to attend the Third National Conservation Congress at Kansas City. Mr. Rane has charge of all the Forest work now going on under the supervision of the State of Massachusetts. He is now very busy superintending the work of forestration, fire protection and fighting insects.

Mr. Rane was very much impressed with the progress and work done in the Agricultural College especially the Forestry Department, since his departure in the halcyon days of '91.

Prof. M. F. Miller, a graduate of '00, is now Professor of Agronomy at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Prof. Miller stopped over in Columbus for a few days on his way back from a year's study in Germany.

Geo. Hood, '09, is now head of the Horticultural Department at Clemson College, South Carolina. Mr. Thompson,, an Ohio State man, who formerly held this position, is now with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

B. M. Hendrix, '09, and W. J. Hendrix, '10, renewed acquaintances with campus places and people during registration week. Both were en route to the scenes of their fall labors. B. M. Hendrix resumes connections with the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington; his brother returns to the Department of Agronomy in the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Mr. E. W. Kelley, '11, has returned from Bitter Rot Valley, Montana. He has been inspecting orchards in this district during the past summer.

NEW EXTENSION BULLETINS.

"Formation of the Soil," by Professor Alfred Vivian, is the title of the September bulletin issued by the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University. This bulletin also contains an elementary study of the soil and some agricultural arithmetic. The October bulletin, which is now on the press, will contain an article on the judging of cattle, by Professor C. S. Plumb, some experiments with milk and butter, and score cards for beef and dairy cattle.

Maplecrest Pontiac Korndyke 143-956, a pure bred Holstein cow owned by Daniel Dimmick & Bros., East Claridon, O., now carries the honor of being the world's champion senior two-year-old butter cow. In a seven-day test, made eight months after calving, this wonderful cow made 18.2 lbs. of butter. Thirty-three days after calving, she made a record of 22 lbs. of butter in seven days. This test is an official test made under the supervision of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University.

Plant breeding work was carried on by the Department of Agronomy during the summer. It consisted of selection of prominent individual plants and the crossing of other individuals for the purpose of getting material for the study of Mendel's law.

Types and Market Classes of Live Stock

by Henry W. Vaughan, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Ohio State University.

"To familiarize the reader with the types of farm animals, market demands and market classes of live stock, such knowledge being fundamental in all live stock work and study," the author's own words, express the aim of his work. Part I, "**Cattle**," is now off the press and on every hand is meeting with glowing tribute and hearty approval. The 90 pages (loose leaf) and the 13 chapters, deal with the following phases of cattle husbandry:

Beef Type, The Beef Carcass, The Value of Type in Beef Making, By-Products from the Slaughtering of Cattle, American Cattle Markets, Fashions in Market Cattle, Market Classes and Grades of Cattle, Breeding for the Market, Dairy Type, The Secretion of Milk, Variations in the Usefulness of Dairy Cows, Breeding for Milk Production, Dual Purpose Cattle.

In a delightfully vigorous style we are told of the cattle business from every phase of the type and market class standpoint, and these are the real ultimate profit or loss standpoints. That he must peruse these pages the student feels thankful, that he may and should do so the stockman is grateful.

Published by the author, Indianola Press, Columbus, O.

Price, for Part I., \$1.00 net.

Breeding Farm Animals, by F. R. Marshall, Professor of Animal Husbandry, in the Ohio State University.

Fascinating style and practical treatment of the subject combine to make this the most valuable treatise on the practices and principles of live stock breeding which has ever come from the

press. "To stimulate interest in the more tangible, the physical basis of heredity," is the author's high purpose, and well, indeed, has he accomplished it. Every person interested in the propagation of animals must be vitally interested in Professor Marshall's presentation of the problem, as to how completely, the table of contents well attests:

Table of Contents: Chapter 1—Earlier Stock Breeding. Chapter 2—American Stock Breeding. Chapter 3—Heredity. Chapter 4—Facts Concerning Reproduction. Chapter 5—The Germ Cells. Chapter 6—The Hereditary Material. Chapter 7—Origin of the Hereditary Material. Chapter 8—Breeding and Selection. Chapter 9—Individual Excellence in Breeding Animals. Chapter 10—Pedigrees of Breeding Animals. Chapter 11—The Offspring During Gestation. Chapter 12—Development of Young Stock. Chapter 13—Determination of Sex. Chapter 14—Foundation and Management of a Breeding Business. Chapter 15—Inbreeding and Linebreeding. Chapter 16—Mendel's Law. Chapter 17—Breed Relations. Chapter 18—Breeders' Associations. Chapter 19—Horse Breeding. Chapter 20—Cattle Breeding. Chapter 21—Sheep Breeding. Chapter 22—Swine Breeding.

For once, have theory and practice been admirably correlated.

287 pages, with most beautiful illustrations.

Published by The Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, at \$1.50, postpaid.

The experimental plots of the Department of Agronomy are being moved from the location north of the power house to the field facing Tenth avenue. This field will be fenced and systematic plot work inaugurated.



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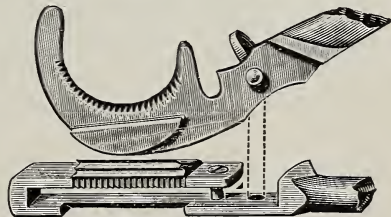
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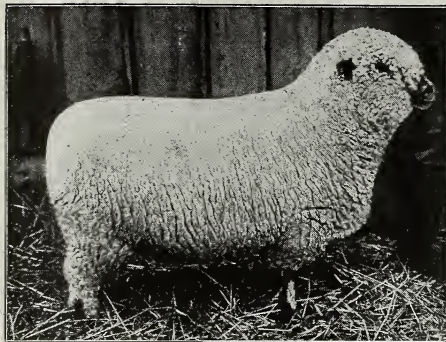


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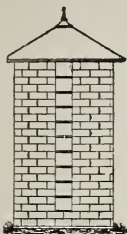
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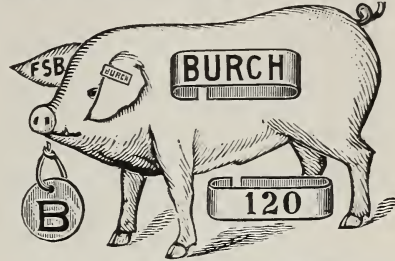
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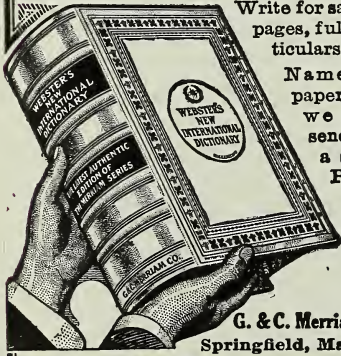
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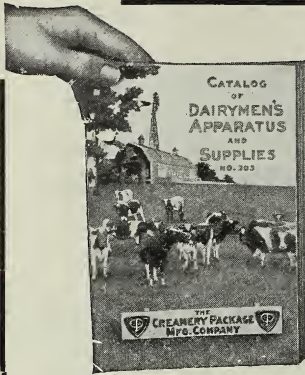
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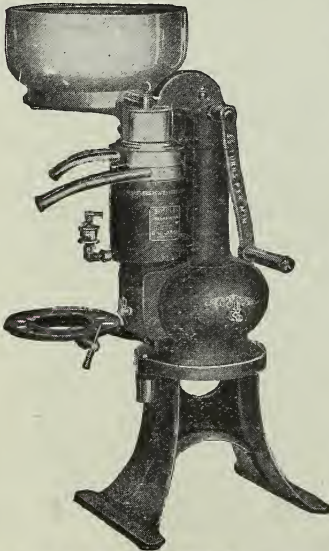
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